(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2102.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1787.

A POLITICAL SERMON.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

THE universal assent which this maxim has obtained, seems to shew that it has the experience of mankind for its basis, and that however we may be led astray by the prevalence of opposite principles, or allured, by the prospects of present advantage, into the paths of duplicity and deceit, the way of *honesty* will in the end be the most easy, safe and politic.

In this view of the subject, we are led to admire the wisdom of providence, which has added this powerful incentive to rectitude, and in aid of our religious and moral obligations, has used the more forcible ties of interest to urge us to our duty.

The divine who points out to us the means of obtaining eternal happiness, will describe honesty as a necessary virtue, and expatiate on the future punishments which a violation of its precepts will draw upon us;——The legislator who enacts his laws for the security of our lives and properties, arms them with the more obvious terrors of temporal penalties;—Both, too often, without effect;—The impious unbeliever will deride the threats denounced from the pulpit, and the violater of worldly statutes hopes to elude their vigilance by the secrecy of his crimes.—Then only, when it is the interest of men to be honest, can we expect to find them truly so;—And then only will mankind be wholly free from knavery when they are thoroughly convinced, that *Honesty is the best Policy*.

This persuasion however, so necessary to be adopted and so conformable to every principle of reason and equity, does not immediately take possession of the mind; and it may perhaps be difficult to reconcile a belief in the necessity of honesty, with the small share of it which we observe in the commerce of the world; the truth is that our professions and practice are too often at variance, and that we seldom even think right, till the occurrence of some sensible inconvenience tells us, that we have both thought and acted wrong:—Hence it is that the policy of honesty is too often neglected till every other expedient has been tried, and that our encomiums on it and our belief in its efficacy are more the result of necessity than inclination.

Pope tells us that an honest man's the noblest work of God; the sentiment is short, but comprehensive, and it is to be lamented that so noble a work is so seldom found amongst us, for if it be true that honesty is the best policy, that which we possess will be found weak indeed.—

How, or wherefore, a quality so necessary for the purposes of mutual intercourse, so dignifying to our nature, and so consonant with our ideas of perfection, should in almost every breast meet with so many contravening passions, may be a fit subject for speculative researches to determine on.

It may perhaps be more useful for us to inquire by what means honesty has vanished from among us—by what possibility it can be restored, and (in order to assist our inquiries) to determine first of all in what it consists; that we may not flatter ourselves that we possess the substance, when even the shadow of it is discountenanced and neglected.

The rules of honesty are simple and plain, and however widely our dealings and connexions are extended, the regulation of our conduct by those rules will keep us in the right path.

The scripture precept—Do as you would be done by—may be styled the parent of honesty.

Human laws have more particularly defined our obligations—Give every man his own—and, Do hurt to no man.

Compared with these injunctions, how will our actions stand the test? Can we appeal to our own hearts and impartially inquire—whether we have done these things?—Few, I fear could answer to their own satisfaction.—Few indeed, though exempt from the more open breaches of honesty, could acquit themselves of those imperceptible innovations which our passions and inclinations daily urge us to give way to.—

Dishonesty has taken deep root amongst us.—In some we find it triumphantly raised above the reach of punishment or censure, and extended beyond the interference of sensibility or shame;—In others by gradual advances, bidding fair to attain the same disgraceful summit, and weed out every virtuous sentiment that is still remaining in our breasts.—

That small, and almost imperceptible deviations have been made by men of the most honest and upright intentions, must be admitted, and perhaps there may be some difficulty in ascertaining the precise boundaries between the measures adopted in the pursuit of a necessary occupation, and those which the strictness of honesty will not warrant.

In every case of this doubtful nature, let us have recourse to the above infallible precepts; and if we fail in the observance of them, however our conduct may be sanctioned by weak, improvident or unjust laws, we may then pronounce that we have strayed from the paths of honesty and fair dealing.

In the regular and ordinary intercourse of men, we shall find few professions exempt from a species of dishonesty, so closely connected with the proper extent of a necessary industry:—The merchant who thrives on the general wants of his neighbours,—The lawyer who procures his own peace by the dissentions of the rest of the community,—The physician who lives by the influence of sickness and death,—Nay, even the divine, who is happy in this world, by teaching others to be so in the next.—All of these will find temptations, (difficult to be resisted,) continually urging them to swerve from the rule of right.—

Yet is Honesty the best Policy.—The merchant will find his business increase, in proportion to the reputation he has maintained for honesty in his dealings, while the visionary schemes of fraud will terminate in poverty and ruin;—the lawyer who exerts his talents in the cause of justice only, will even in this world find his recompense superior to that of the dealer in knavery and chicane;—the physician who makes the welfare of his patients the chief object of his assiduity and attention, will meet with honour and profit for his reward;—and the divine will obtain the most sedulous disciples in learning the way to Heaven, who seems most likely by his practice to arrive there himself.

The more open and daring violations of honesty are generally brought about by some causes that disturb the ordinary course of things.

Thus a state of war, by unsettling the common round of commercial transactions and exhibiting new objects of pursuit, generally calls forth a spirit of enterprise, adventure, and dishonesty.

Would to Heaven that our transactions during the late war did not so fully justify this observation.—Let us call forth a few prevailing examples, and see how they and honesty will reckon.

A man before the commencement of the war owed a sum of money which he had borrowed of a friend to purchase land, to pay his debts or to set him up in trade;—when the paper currency had depreciated sixty, eighty, or an hundred fold, he paid off his debt with the product of a few bushels of wheat, or a hogshead of tobacco;——Was that man honest?—Yes.—For he had the laws of the land to countenance and sanctify his conduct.—But can the law make that right which is in itself wrong?—Try it by the rules of honesty.—Has he done as he would be done by?—Surely, no!—It would be adding dissimulation to injustice to assert it.—Has he given every man his own?—The very fact proves that he has not.—Has he complied with the precept, by doing hurt to no man?—Let the creditor who has so deeply suffered by the payment, answer the question.

This class of men may possibly think their policy superior to that of honesty;—time may perhaps shew them the contrary.

A number of men who had goods for sale at that period of the war when our necessities were pressing, and our abilities small, sold them on credit for tobacco at the most enormous and immoderate rate, and by the subsequent increase in the value of that article have raised immense fortunes for a few inconsiderable articles, to the ruin of many who have unfortunately dealt with them.

This point will be disputed—I ask for information.—Are these men honest?—Surely so.—They were in the exercise of a lawful occupation.—There was no obligation or necessity for the buyer to take the goods, or to stipulate for that kind of payment—Contracts are of a sacred nature, and must not be interfered with.

The law has, and will so determine.

Yet these principles may perhaps deceive us, and to the unerring rules of honesty we must again have recourse;—Have the sellers in this instance done as they would be done by?—Let them answer.—Have they given every man his own?—A comparison of the trifling ness of the commodity with the enormity of the price, will answer the spirit of this question.—Have they done hurt to no man?—To many, many indeed, they have done an irretrievable hurt, if poverty and ruin are attended with that effect.

We will however try them a little further, by comparing their conduct with that of the man who has paid depreciated paper; and although the principles of the one will meet with immediate condemnation, while those of the others will be excused and even applauded, yet will they, on examination, be found to have equal justice for their support.

A man agreed to pay for the merchandise which he purchased, a certain quantity of a specific article—Tobacco; But will it be concluded that the seller expected to receive, or the buyer to pay twenty or thirty times more than the real and actual value of the goods in question.—Surely not.—But this view of the subject is set aside, and it is said that tobacco was promised, and tobacco must be paid.—And although the real and reasonable worth of a commodity is generally acknowledged to be the equitable consideration for the purchase of it, yet shall I be told in the words of the Jew, that it is not so written in their bonds, and that until I can rail the seals from off them, arguments will be used in vain.

How will the other case stand?—A man bound himself to pay a sum of money—he did pay it; but in so depreciated a state as to be little or no real satisfaction for the debt—but his contract was for money, and literally he has complied with it, by discharging it in money. The reasoning on the cases must be exactly the same.—The money grew worse and the tobacco grew better, and in both there was the same departure though in different directions from the equitable rule of actual worth at the time of the contract.—To illustrate—A. was indebted to B. in a sum of money before the war, and paid it in paper when depreciated to the rate of twenty for one, B. afterwards in the course of the war, sells goods to A. on credit for tobacco, which becomes at the time of payment, equal to twenty times the value of the goods—How will their accounts stand?

Says B. you paid me a shilling for a pound;—Says A. you made me pay you a pound for a shilling;—Says B. my claim was just, for you promised to pay me in *tobacco*;—Says A. my payment was just, for I contracted to pay you in *money*;—Says B. you deceived me by the tender law;—Says A. you deceived me without any law at all!—Says B. I was a sufferer by the war;—And says A. I was a sufferer by the peace.

Thus are their accounts fairly balanced, and happy would it be for the community if such only were interested in the subject.

A word more on tobacco debts—A bill was brought in and passed by the house of delegates, for the relief of debtors, but rejected by the senate; the honesty and justice of this bill, I shall not inquire into—It had many advocates and opposers;—by the latter it was treated with many epithets of derision; among the rest *the truck bill* and the *trash bill*, taking this denomination for a just one, I will venture to assert that it would have proved an equitable discharge of the greater part of our tobacco contracts;—For they originated in trash, and by trash should they be completed.—To be serious, the man who murmurs at any mode which the legislature can devise for the discharge of such debts, must have suffered the dictates of self-interest, to blind him to the welfare of all others with whom he is concerned.

Let us proceed with our inquiries.

A number of men who have large possessions are pathetically lamenting our distressed situation, and enlarging on the burthens of the people; they are living in affluence and luxury, but their taxes are unpaid; by their own remissness they bring on the evils of which they complain.

Are these men honest?

A number of men who have regularly paid up their taxes, have the satisfaction of seeing that they have been honester than their neighbours, and have comparitively been losers by their honesty, while those who have been neglectful of this duty, are allowed to speculate upon the public.

Is this honest?

A number of men who complain that they can neither pay their taxes or their debts, are still living with dissipation and extravagance, are supporting their families in the highest style, and contracting new obligations instead of paying off their old ones.—Are these men honest?

There is yet another species of dishonesty that seems to be gaining ground amongst us, and that of the most detestable kind; it is that dishonesty which attempts to rob a man of his good name, and in the prosecution of so *laudable* a design sets truth and honour at defiance. It is a dishonesty that calls for the abhorrence of all good men, and merits a severer return than it has yet met with.—Is the man who has done this honest?—Most certainly not.—But he shall find that honesty would have been the best policy—for in attempting to injure the fame of others, he has effectually lost his own, and even

should he speak the truth hereafter, he will not be believed.

Among the extraordinary schemes which the war has given us an opportunity of projecting, the extensive one of speculation must not be forgot.—In our present inquiry, the speculators are undoubtedly entitled to a place.—Are they honest?—It is to be hoped so, for there are many of them, and some of them are honourable men.—Yet if we examine their conduct, and compare it with the gospel precept, a reconciliation can hardly be effected.

Have they done as they would be done by?—Few, I believe, of the many who have risen by speculation would choose to be speculated on, or would in that case assent to the plausible reasons urged in defence of the practice.—*Every man has not his own.*—Yet every man has got what his commodity would procure.—*They have hurt many men.*—Yet these men would have been hurt by others; and if the business was to be done, who so proper as our friends and countrymen to do it.—The sufferer here may be compared to the unfortunate man, when a ship's crew draw lots for their lives, who though he sees death inevitable before him, has the consoling presentiment, that he shall be devoured by his own friends, and that he only dies that they may live.

Thus some of our soldiers, who have escaped the danger of the field, may yet (if starving is an honourable death) have the satisfaction of dying for the good of their country.

The matter might however have been worse.—A number of this class of men, *might* have procured seats in our legislature, and *might* have been actuated by motives of self-interest, to with-hold even what it was in their power to give, from the men who had procured their peace and freedom;—They *might* have enacted laws by which themselves alone could benefit, and like the wolf in the fable, have devoured the sheep, which they insidiously procured the charge of.—Would their conduct have been honest?—But am I giving an honest state of the case by thus dealing in supposition?—No!—It is honest and true to say that all this has been done, and that the interest of the army has been repeatedly sacrificed to the emolument of those who have been the betrayers instead of the guardians of their rights

Will it be necessary to produce instances in support of a charge, which though little regarded, is so generally aknowledged?—A retrospect to the stages of the depreciation certificates will be sufficient on this occasion.

I contend that the state was able to have effected the purpose for which they were given, by the funds which we then possessed, and which have been so much more unworthily disposed of. Confiscated property sold by the state may now be paid for in certificates;—Why could not that have been allowed at a time when the original holder might have benefited by it?

Why are they now taken instead of specie, to benefit those who have obtained them in so easy a manner?—Why were they not funded and the interest paid on them, before the law-makers had got them into possession?

And why did the state employ an agent to speculate on distresses of its own enacting?—Let the men who have done these things, answer, and answer *honestly* if they can.

Heavens!——That an *independent state*, instead of acting with generosity and honour, should thus pitifully speculate and traffic, and by the pernicious example of public and open dishonesty give a sanction to every species of private injustice.

Why is an ill-judged lenity to be used on some occasions, while unmerited hardships are imposed on others?—Why, I repeat it, are the purchasers of confiscated property, and other public debtors, allowed to pay less than their just debts, to the injury of those who have the most equitable claims against the state.

A little reflection on our past conduct and our present situation, will convince us, that honesty would have been the best policy, and may be so still if yet we can find its path, and surely when we have got so near to destruction, it is time to turn from the road that has led us to it.

In proportion as public bodies are more powerful and important than individuals, public dishonesty must be more injurious than that of a private nature. Yet is the first species given into without remorse by men who are free from reproach with regard to the latter

Whether in our future policy, honesty will be more apparent, or whether if it should, we are in the reach of such a remedy, it may be difficult to determine.

Certain it is, that our public dishonesty has produced its natural consequences, poverty and ill-fame, and we must endeavour to remove the one, in order to reinstate ourselves from the other.

Do we consider the view in which we must now be held by foreign nations?—Can we hope to be trusted by them?—I believe not; and perhaps the despair of obtaining it in this way, might be an argument in favour of making money ourselves, if foreigners would trust us so far as to receive it.—The fear is that they know us too well, either to give or take.

A plan has been proposed of borrowing a considerable sum, for the purpose of discharging our domestic debt. Without examining strictly into the intended application of the money, I think I shall be safe in predicting that it will not be possible to procure it.

Setting other reasons aside, the disclosure of the intended use of it seems fatal to the proposition; It appears to me, to bear some analogy to the following case:

A. is considerably in debt to B. but understanding that B. has given notes which may be bought in at a great discount, he applies to C. to borrow a sum of money to purchase them with, making promises of punctual payment with large interest for the use of it:—C. may at first be tempted by the offer; but I should suppose the following reflections may suggest themselves to him:—The debt from A. to B. was fairly contracted and honestly due, yet these are the methods which he adopts for the payment of it; what have I to expect from such principles, and what security is there that I too shall not be a sufferer by them.

Thus will our policy deprive us of that assistance which honesty would have given us a right to demand, and a chance to obtain.

The scheme of purchasing continental securities, is however of so tempting a nature, that it is almost fruitless to expect that the dictates of honesty will turn us from it, or rather I may say that our minds are too much swayed by interest to suffer us to distinguish honesty from fraud, or right from wrong.—We are called upon by congress to comply with their requisitions, and to enable them to be honest.—In vain do they call.—We are bent on the fascinating projects of cheating them and cheating each other.

Each state is striving, and in so honourable a race, who would wish be out-done;—short sighted mortals, while thus preying on each other and striving to defraud your domestic creditors, too soon may your foreign ones reprobate your policy, and teach you the honesty from which you are so far estranged.

What——Say our politicians,——Pay a debt with five pounds, when we can discharge it with one? Absurd and ridiculous!—So it may be, to pay a debt in specie when it can be cancelled by depreciated paper; but it is honest.

It was well observed by a member of the assembly, that from the sweat of our brows our debts must be paid. If they are honestly paid, that must be the way, however we may flatter ourselves with the hope of twisting ourselves out of our difficulties by artifice and speculation.

In the contemplation of our politic scheme of buying certificates with the public money, the honest one of paying the original holders of them, or enabling congress to do it, is forgot.

Upon the whole, our prospect is sufficiently black; we have the horrors of poverty, without any conscious innocence to support us.—We have a sad and certain retrospect of our misconduct, without a probability of amendment, and we have a weight of misfortunes, without expecting or deserving either pity or assistance.

There can be but one way left—[redacted]st be in a contrary direction from that which we have pursued. It must be by endeavouring to do good and to avoid evil

We must avoid speculation, extravagance, idleness and fraud, and become frugal, industrious and honest.

We must pay our debts when we can, and when we do, let it be substantially, and to the full amount of what we justly owe.

We may then enjoy ease and content among ourselves, and credit and respect among other nations, and be convinced by so prosperous a change that *Honesty is the best Policy.*

Anne-Arundal county, April 9, 1787.

LONDON, *December* 18.

Extract of a letter from Cowes.

"THE following remarkable instance of credulity and affection happened here the other day.

"Some months ago, the landlord of the Fountain Inn died, leaving behind a disconsolate widow, one daughter, and a daughter-in-law, who were inconsolable for their good father. One evening last week, as a person was walking about the church-yard, and happening to be very near the tomb of the landlord, he heard a long and strong breathing, as a person oppressed. He looked round, thinking somebody near him, but seeing no person, and hearing the same breathing again, he drew nearer the tomb, when he directly heard the breathing in the tomb, as he thought, which surprised him so much, that he ran into the town, and declared the landlord was not dead, for he had heard him very distinctly breathe. Curiosity drew to the church-yard an immense crowd of people, and the report having reached the Fountain, the widow and daughters were not a little surprised, and were soon after flattered with the hopes of seeing a beloved husband and father, by one of their acquaintance running to tell them that he was certainly yet alive, and was heard by every body in the church-yard to fetch his breath long and heavy, as if wanting to get out. Pick-axes and shovels were immediately ordered to remove the stones and earth; all Cowes attended, and the enraptured widow was ready to receive and press to her bosom her long absent though not dead husband. Just as they were about to break down the tomb, a gentleman happened to be passing, who, surprised to see the church-yard filled with people, stepped up to know what was the matter. Having heard the story, he listened, and very distinctly heard the breathing; but instantly declared, they were all mistaken, for it was the noise of young owls, and looking up to the eaves of a house just by, discovered the nest. A ladder was brought, and four young owls taken, to the great joy of all present, but the enraptured widow and her daughter, who returned home in sorrow and despair, leaving the ashes of the dead undisturbed.

"The above is an absolute fact, and had not the discovery taken place, the tomb would have been opened; but the ignorant and superstitious would ever have imagined it was something supernatural which they had heard."

BERMUDA, *February* 17.

A letter from Mogadore, dated October 24, says, "The English vice-consul has procured the release of eleven persons, subjects to England, who have been imprisoned upwards of eleven years at or near Tetuan; one of them is an American by birth, born at Boston; they are gone to Gibraltar from hence in a cutter, from whence they will be dispatched to England."

BOSTON, *March* 29.

On Tuesday last arrived in town, ensign Stoddard, of the federal troops, from Great Barrington, in the county of Berkshire, which place he left on Saturday last. By him we are informed, that the honourable the justices of the supreme judicial court, arrived at Great Barrington, on the 18th instant, attended by general Shepard, and a number of respectable gentlemen, from the county of Hampshire; and on the Tuesday following the court commenced their session, without the least interruption, when the honourable judge Cushing gave a spirited and solemn charge to the grand jury, which was composed of gentlemen of the first character in the county, as were three full petit juries, returned to serve at that court; that in the afternoon of Tuesday, the rebels taken in the action at Sheffield, on the 27th of February last, together with others of a like description, under a strong guard commanded by colonel Newell, were brought in from Pittsfield, and that general Lincoln, and the other gentlemen commissioners, were at Great Barrington when he left that place.

By this gentleman we also learn, that some of the fugitive rebels, in paroxysms of revenge, in the night of the 19th instant set fire to a store owned by Messrs. Pennfield and Bacon, of Sheffield, but which stood in Nobletown, in New-York, near the line of this state, which was entirely consumed, together with about six hundred pounds of property contained therein, and on the 23th, a barn belonging to Mr. Benjamin, of Egremont, was also set fire to, and together with the grain, hay, &c. destroyed. Several of the incendiaries, suspected as concerned in the above transactions, were taken and confined in gaol, but unfortunately broke out a few days after, and made their escape; that though the rebellion appears to be crushed, yet many people in the western counties appear to be under fearful apprehensions from threats thrown out by the rebels, (who are harboured in the state of Vermont) of returning as soon as the weather will permit, and satiating their revenge on individuals, by the destruction of their persons and property, and that from appearances it will require the strictest unanimity in the friends to government, and the utmost wisdom and perseverance in our rulers, to restore peace to that distracted part of the commonwealth.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 10.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, January 17.

"On Saturday the 6th instant, between ten and eleven in the forenoon, a shock of an earthquake was felt in the parishes of Campsie and Strathblane, about ten miles north of this city. At Woodhead, in Campsie, a burn, on which there is a mill, became dry in several places, for a short space. At Lettrick Green, in the parish of Strathblane, a gentleman who was in the fields, and who had resided many years in Jamaica, heard a rushing noise precede the shock, which he thought came in a direction from the S. E. He likewise observed the hedges to be agitated as if a sudden gust of wind had affected them, though it was then still. At Nethertown, in the same parish, the shock was more sensibly felt, and the people were so alarmed as to run out to the fields, their houses shook so. Many others felt the shock, and in different houses, doors that had been locked were thrown open; china dishes and bottles gingled, by striking against one another. The horses in a plough that was at work stood still with fear. The shock was likewise felt in the parishes of New-Kilpatrick, Killearn and Fintray.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Winchester, to the editor of the Worcester Magazine, dated March 17.

"SIR,

"Would inform you of a singular circumstance which happened in this town on Tuesday last.—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a heavy rumbling noise was heard in a mountain in the south-east part of the town, at several times, for the space of 20 or 30 minutes, when all of a sudden it was seen by one Mr. Gold, who lived at the foot of the mountain, to break forth, and the rocks and dirt to move in vast bodies; soon after the first were discovered, rocks and dirt were seen to fly in the air, though the main body made its way down the mountain. Mr. Gold

stood viewing it till the noiſe ſeemed to be over, when he ſuddenly heard it again, and perceived a ſecond eruption taking place, at the diſtance of about 8 or 10 feet from the firſt; the noiſe and motion were as ſudden as if they had been occaſioned by a blaſt of powder, though he ſaw no appearance of ſmoke or fire, nor did he ſmell any thing of a ſulphurous nature. I have ſince been and viewed the ground, but could not diſcover any thing of a ſulphurous kind ſufficient to cauſe the eruption---there are many conjectures reſpecting the cauſe of it. The diſtance from the place where the eruption began to where it ended, was about ten or twelve rods, and in ſome places 30 or 35 feet wide, and from 4 to 8 feet in depth. Rocks of ſeveral tuns weight were thrown ſeveral rods down the mountain, and I ſuppoſe at a moderate computation there was as much as an acre of land covered with rocks and gravel. The rocks and dirt thrown out are ſuppoſed by many to be ſeveral thouſand tuns."

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 26.

The honourable Robert Hanſon Harriſon, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Thomas Stone, James M'Henry, and Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquires, are appointed deputies in behalf of this ſtate to meet the other ſtates in convention at Philadelphia in May, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution.

"On Monday laſt died, at her ſeat in Dorcheſter county, Mrs. AMELIA ANDERTON. The death of this amiable lady, who was endowed with every virtue that could adorn the female character, is very ſincerely regretted by all ranks of people who had the happineſs of her acquaintance."

SAMUEL ABELL, JOHN DE BUTTS, JAMES HOPEWELL, and ZACHARIAH FORREST, Eſquires,

GENTLEMEN, March 28, 1787.

WE, the juſtices and grand-jury of St. Mary's county, fully impreſſed with the alarming ſituation of public affairs, cannot paſs over the preſent favourable opportunity of conſtitutionally expreſſing our opinion of them, and through you, to the general aſſembly.—We are pleaſed with the peculiar felicity of exiſting under a free government compoſed of two diſtinct branches, with independent powers; hence ariſes our greateſt ſecurity in the enjoyment of our liberty and property; and we view with horror any act which would be ultimately or immediately ſubverſive of the right of election.—An emiſſion of paper money on loan, we reprobate as introductive of conſequences more fatal and pernicious to the well-being of our government, and of evils more weighty and intolerable than any we have hitherto felt from the depreciation of former emiſſions.—We moſt earneſtly wiſh the number of public debtors reduced; this would, in our opinion, greatly contribute to leſſen an intereſt in the government, incompatible with its proſperity.—The bill for the relief of debtors, commonly called the truck bill, is pregnant with unbounded miſchief, in-as-much as its operation has an immediate tendency to leſſen the confidence exiſting between individuals, and by an open violation of private contracts, is ſubverſive of good faith and morality, diſhoneſt in private, and diſreputable in public life.—The conduct of the ſenate, in declining to paſs this bill, and the bill for an emiſſion of paper, merits our warmeſt approbation, and not leſs in rejecting the bill which militated againſt the independence of the chancellor and judges, whoſe real and ſolid independence, being the ſureſt pledge of their integrity, forms alſo the ſtrongeſt barrier of liberty, and the moſt effectual ſecurity of property; we earneſtly hope they will for ever remain in ſuch a ſituation as never to be influenced in the ſmalleſt degree by the menaces of factious leaders in either branch of the legiſlature.—The preſent calamitous ſituation of public credit calls for our immediate exertions, and we truſt a virtuous confidence in each other, grounded on public virtue, ſecured by public faith, and a rigid adherence to induſtry and œconomy will re-eſtabliſh our interior political happineſs.—A cheerful co-operation with our ſiſter ſtates, at the enſuing federal convention, will reſtore public credit, and give the United States of America a rank and conſequence in Europe, that will be admired by all ſuch as have witneſſed the paſt exertions of patriotiſm and virtue, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed our glorious revolution.—

(SIGNED)

Vernon Hebb, P. M. Hanſon Briſcoe, B. Tabbs, J. Biſcoe, William Somervell, John Abell, youngeſt, Francis Hamerſley; juſtices.

Philip Key, foreman; Edmond Plowden, John Horrell, Henry Neill, William Holton, George Aſquith, William Thomas, jun. Thomas Horrell, Nat. Ewing, Patrick Kelly, Thomas Smoot, John Briſcoe, George Pentbrook, Luke W. Barber, William Loker, Solomon Jones, Vincent Thornton, William Walter; grand-jurymen.

A true copy from the original.

IN a free government it is the right of every individual in the community, at all times, to declare his ſentiments on public affairs. In the exerciſe of this right conſiſts the great ſecurity of liberty; but ſhould a time arrive when unhappy diviſions in the public councils ſhould prevail ſo far as to excite well grounded apprehenſions for the ſafety of the ſtate; when meaſures ſhould be propoſed, deſtructive of public and private credit; when the morals of the people, which ought to be the grand object of all legiſlators, ſhould be in danger of being perverted by law; the right would then become a duty, and ſilence be a crime. Under a conviction, that this time is arrived, we, the grand-jurors of the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, having diſcharged our public duty as the grand inqueſt for the eaſtern diviſion of this ſtate, beg leave to offer to our fellow-citizens our ſentiments in the preſent critical ſituation of our affairs.

We declare our entire approbation of, and firm attachment to, our preſent conſtitution and form of government, and our determination to ſupport them againſt all unlawful attempts.

We are of opinion, that paper money on the plan propoſed by the houſe of delegates, or on any other plan that can be deviſed, would be highly improper at this time, being fully convinced, that, under our preſent circumſtances, it would be attended with ruinous conſequences, as well to the public as to the individual; and ſo far as we have been able to inform ourſelves, this is the opinion of a very conſiderable majority of the freemen of the eaſtern ſhore. This ſubject has been ſo fully and ſo ably diſcuſſed in print, that it would be unneceſſary in this place to repeat the arguments that confirm us in this opinion.

We are of opinion, that the bill for the relief of debtors, publiſhed by the houſe of delegates for the information of their conſtituents, ought not to be paſſed into a law, being founded on the violation of thoſe principles of equal and impartial juſtice, that debtor and creditor are alike entitled to. At the ſame time we think that a proper bankrupt law would be highly uſeful.

With reſpect to an inſtalment act, or any other act, ſuſpending the general operation of the laws, we conceive this to be a mode of relief of very dangerous example. We are of opinion, that nothing can juſtify ſuch a ſuſpenſion, but a caſe of the laſt neceſſity and diſtreſs, a caſe, which we flatter ourſelves, does not at this time exiſt. A firm and ſteady adminiſtration of the laws, we conceive to be the beſt and ſureſt means of reſtoring that degree of public and private credit, which alone can render us reſpectable abroad, or happy in ourſelves.

We obſerve, that a queſtion has been made, how far the ſenate are bound by the inſtructions of the people? Without preſuming to decide on a conſtitutional queſtion of ſuch high importance, we think ourſelves ſafe in declaring, in the terms of the conſtitution, "that the ſenate ought to be at full and perfect liberty to exerciſe their judgment in paſſing laws."

We hope we ſhall not be deemed preſumptuous in recommending to the legiſlature an oblivion of all paſt heats and animoſities, and a proper degree of temper and moderation in the future conduct of public buſineſs. We earneſtly intreat them to fulfil the wiſhes of their conſtituents, by a coalition of thoſe abilities for the public good, which have of late been exerted but in fruitleſs oppoſition to each other.

To our fellow-citizens at large, we recommend lenity and forbearance in the proſecution of their claims, ſo far as may be conſiſtent with their ſafety on one ſide; on the other, a retrenchment of all unneceſſary expences, and a ſtrict attention to their private concerns, by which means alone we are perſuaded they cannot fail, in the end, to extricate themſelves from their preſent difficulties. To all claſſes and diſtinctions we recommend, in the warmeſt manner, the exerciſe of induſtry, frugality, and œconomy; virtues which belong peculiarly to republicans; virtues, without which no republic can long exiſt.

We declare, that we have no other motive in this addreſs, but a wiſh of rendering a ſervice to the community, in which we have a common intereſt with the reſt of our fellow-citizens; we truſt, that as it is intended, ſo it will be kindly received, and ſhall think ourſelves happy in being entitled, in the public eſtimation, to the ſingle merit that we claim, the merit of a well-meant endeavour.

James Tilghman, foreman of the grand jury.
Howes Goldſborough, John Singleton; Talbot.
Samuel Hewit, Ebenezer Booth; Cæcil.
Daniel Turner; Kent.
Charles Blake; Queen-Anne's.
Philemon Downes, Thomas M'Keel; Caroline.
John Hooper, William Barrow; Dorcheſter.
John Wilſon, William Jones, Mackimmy Porter; Somerſet.
James Rackliffe; Worceſter.

N. B. At the time of ſigning the above, 19 grand-jurors preſent. April term, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy young Negro Wench, With a Male Child in arms. Inquire of the Printers. 1

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Poſt-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6,

THE LAWS Of November Seſſion, 1786.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

JAMES ALLEN, London-town; Daniel D. Addiſon, Annapolis.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Joſeph Byus and Co. Herring-bay; William Brown, Kent county; John Bowman (2), Wye-river.

Jeremiah T. Chaſe, Edward Cockey, Annapolis; James Caunt (2), Queen-Anne's county; Robert Curry (3), Cheſter-town.

William Embleton, Annapolis.

John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Graham, Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanſon, Alexander Howe, Samuel Hughes, Annapolis; Samuel Harriſon, Herring-bay; Margaret Hopkins, South river.

Thomas Jenings (3), Annapolis.

Ignatius Luckit, ſon of William, David Luckit, Port-Tobacco; Samuel Laue (2), Pig-point; Iſaac Lanſdale, Queen-Anne; rev. Jeſſe Lee, Cheſter-town; William Leatherwood, Patapſco.

Dr. Francis Mitcheſon, Queen-Anne's county; Medford and Jones, Maryland.

John Pitt, Annapolis.

Deborah Reinholds, Betſy Reinholds, John Rogers, capt. Charles Ridgely (2), Tobias Ruedolph, Annapolis; Nathan Kern, William Richardſon (2), Caroline county.

John Thomas Shaaf (3), Thomas N. Stockett (2); Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Mary Shaw, Queen-Anne's county; Dr. Edward Simmes, Charles county; Thomas Smyth, Nicholas Sluby, Cheſter-town; Joſeph Sprigg, Prince-George's county.

Fs. Lewis Taney, care of C. Sewall.

James Cant Wright, George Welſh, Jabez Woodruff, Annapolis; John Welſh, Anne-Arundel county; William Waughhop, St. Mary's county; William Wells, Maryland.

Nutley Young (2), Prince-George's county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious ſtore-houſe, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Meſſieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any perſon inclinable to rent it may have poſſeſſion immediately.

1 DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

ALL the members of the JOCKEY CLUB are deſired to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the 9th of May, at 10 o'clock preciſely. 1

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has lately moved to that large and commodious houſe, formerly occupied by Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire; where he purpoſes taking in private boarders, by the year or day; he is alſo provided with good ſtables for the reception of horſes.

1 tf 16 VACHEL STEVENS.

April 16, 1787.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall ſlender made fellow, about ſix feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, ſpeaks bad Engliſh ſo that it can be hardly underſtood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and oſnabrig ſhirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot deſcribe, as he is remarkably fond of dreſs. Alſo went away at the ſame time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, ſhe is a low ſquat wench. Alſo took with them two horſes, one a light ſorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a ſmall crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the ſaid negroes and horſes ſhall receive for each of the horſes, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the ſubſcriber.

1 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

April 18, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has erected a STAGE to run from Annapolis to Alexandria, which ſets out on Mondays and Fridays from Annapolis, and from Alexandria on Tueſdays and Saturdays.—Seats may be taken at Mr. MANN's tavern in Annapolis and at Mrs. LOMAX's in Alexandria, at two dollars and an half each paſſenger.

2 WILLIAM CLARK.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain JESSE BURCH SMALLWOOD was bound to me until he ſhould arrive to the age of twenty-one years, which time will not expire till March 1788; and whereas he, on the 28th day of February laſt, eloped from my ſervice, without any cauſe, on my part; theſe are, therefore, to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or entertaining the ſaid Jeſſe Burch Smallwood, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

4 X BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

TO BE RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Meſſieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers. 6

Virginia, February 20, 1787.

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 491 acres, lying in King George county, near the Head of Machodock Creek, convenient to churches, warehouſes, court-houſe and ſeveral valuable mills; about one half of it is cleared and under good fencing, the other half extremely rich and abounding in timber of different kinds, with a dwelling houſe thereon, 46 by 30 feet, 4 rooms on the lower floor with fire places in them, two cloſets and a paſſage 12 feet wide, two rooms above, two cloſets, and a paſſage, to which is added a portico 46 by 12 feet, with a lodging room at each end, a kitchen, laundry, ſtable 78 by 12, barns, and all other neceſſary out houſes, and the whole well calculated for cropping; there are on the premiſes large apple and peach orchards, and a variety of the beſt choſen pears, cherries, plumbs, apricots, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the land, and know the terms, by applying to

3X JOHN ASHTON, ſen.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Joſeph Eaſtman, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

3 8w JAMES WILLIAMS, adminiſtrator.

George-town, Montgomery county, March 26, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, the firſt of November laſt, a negro lad named CHARLES, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, ſmall legs, and large feet, his knees bending inwards, and has eyes inclining to red; he was ſeen, ſometime after his elopement, driving a cart in Annapolis, and perhaps on that account may have croſſed the bay. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and gives information of his being committed to gaol, ſhall be entitled to ten dollars, or the above reward if brought home.

3X JOHN PETER.

CARELESS,

WILL cover this ſeaſon at Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, at ſix dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom.

Excellent paſturage (under a good fence) for mares at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, great care will be taken of them, but not anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

Careleſs was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand dam by Old Spark, his great-great-grand dam was the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of colonel Hopper's Pacolet.

3 5w

Prince-George's county, March 10, 1787.

SLIPPERY JACK,

THE property of the ſubſcriber, will cover mares this ſeaſon at three pounds each, at the ſubſcriber's, about ſeven miles from Bladenſburg, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Snowden's iron-works; he is a fine black, full fifteen hands high, is well formed, and has a ſufficient ſhare of ſtrength and bone; he was got by Mr Sprigg's Careleſs, whoſe pedigree is well known, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Figure, his grand-dam by Ariel, and his great-grand-dam by Spark, out of a full bred mare; he is in high condition, and his blood is good.

CHARLES DUVALL.

N. B. The ſubſcriber trains horſes for the turf with care and attention on reaſonable terms.

5 C. D.

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by ſundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general aſſembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanſon, Eſquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Pomonkey inſpection houſe, and a number of the moſt capital fiſheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one.

5

March 1, 1787.

ROEBUCK.

THE beautiful thorough bred horſe ROEBUCK, nine years old next ſpring, the property of the ſubſcriber, will cover the enſuing ſeaſon at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, at five pounds current money a mare, but if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt nex', three pounds, and a dollar to the groom, will be received in lieu of five pounds. It is uſeleſs to inſert his pedigree, as it is ſo well known, but it may be ſeen at his ſtable. Good paſturage is provided for mares that come a diſtance, at half a dollar per week, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

2 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by William Craik, at Strawberry-Hill, near Port-Tobacco, a likely bay COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, appears to have been two years old laſt ſpring, has no brand or fleſh mark except the hither hind foot white. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

2

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in purſuance of the power and authority veſted in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, forty-ſix ſhares in the ſaid company will be ſold at auction, at the court-houſe in Alexandria, in the ſtate of Virginia, on Monday the fourteenth of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and nine ſhares in the ſaid company will be ſold, at Shuter's tavern, in George town, on Monday the twenty-firſt day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they being the ſhares of ſuch of the proprietors as are delinquents in making the firſt and ſecond payments on their reſpective ſhares which have been heretofore called for by the board.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. ſec.

April 3, 1787. 2

Bennett's-point, Wye, April 4, 1787.

FOR SALE,

By the ſubſcriber,

A TRACT of land called the Revival, containing one thouſand acres or thereabouts, lying and being in Caroline county, this land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco, advantageouſly ſituated on the waters of Choptank river; there is on the land a full proportion of wood and timber; it will be laid off in lots or ſold altogether, as moſt convenient to the purchaſers. Alſo to be ſold, a tract of land called Chelnut Neck Corrected, lying in Queen-Anne's county, containing three hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts, pleaſantly ſituated on Cheſter river; a large proportion of this tract is in wood and timber, which from its contiguity to Cheſtertown adds greatly to its value. The terms of ſale are for caſh or good London bills of exchange, to be paid upon executing the deeds. For further particulars inquire of

4X RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joſeph Milborn Semmes, ſons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to be paſſed to appoint truſtees for the purpoſe of ſelling a tract of land, lying and being in ſaid county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to ſatisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joſeph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe.

5

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceaſed, was appointed inſpector of Chaptico warehouſe, in the year 1782; and whereas there ſtill remains in the ſaid warehouſe, a few hogſheads of tobacco of his, the laid Nichols, inſpection, which lies in a very ruinous ſituation; and whereas the ſubſcriber, as adminiſtratrix of the ſaid Thomas Nichols, hath paid ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco that could not be found in the ſaid warehouſe, whereby ſhe conceives what remains is her property; theſe are to notify to the public, that I ſhall to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable me to diſpoſe of the tobacco now remaining in ſaid warehouſe, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the ſame may ſell for.

7 JEAN NICHOLS, adminiſtratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I ſhall petition the next general aſſembly, for a law enabling me to ſell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceaſed, as will ſatisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the ſaid Ridgate having obtained judgment againſt me for the aforeſaid ſum in conſequence of my being ſurety for the ſaid Burch, and alſo to ſatisfy a ſeparate claim which I have againſt the ſaid eſtate.

5 JOHN WINTER.

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, heretofore veſtrymen of St. Paul's pariſh, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, on behalf of themſelves and the repreſentatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimburſed the monies which the ſubſcribers, and the above deceaſed gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the ſaid pariſh, generally called Cheſter Church; and alſo to be enabled to diſcharge any reaſonable and juſt claim againſt them on account of the ſaid building which may ſtill remain unſatisfied.

N. B. The acounts of particulars, ſhewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inſpected by any perſon who deſires.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN.

8X

ALL perſons in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers for the firſt volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Iſaac Campbell, deceaſed, late of Charles county, are hereby requeſted to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Eſq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by ſo doing they will oblige their humble ſervant,

6X WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

February 23, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly to make valid a deed of bargain and ſale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to veſt the real eſtate therein mentioned in the perſons who ought to poſſeſs the ſame, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the ſaid deed.

HENRY ROZER,
ELEANOR ROZER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

6

Waſhington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land in Waſhington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiſcated and ſold as the property of Higinbothom's heirs.

5 ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly for an act empowering him to ſell and diſpoſe of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclolure, containing three hundred and forty-ſeven acres, Oxen Hill, ſeventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, to enable him to pay and diſcharge the debts and legacies due from ſaid eſtate. He likewiſe requeſts all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of ſaid William Berry, to come in, ſettle and pay off their balances, which will ſave trouble to themſelves and

6 WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, adminiſtrator and reſiduary legatee to the ſaid William Berry.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchaſed from a certain George Crane, and to be releaſed from any compoſition for the ſaid land.

6 BELAIN POSEY.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subſcribers,

A CARGO of fine Anguilla SALT. Alſo a number of SEINES, from 40 to 50 fathoms long, with ſundry dry goods, which they will diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce,

tf 4 JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, from ST. EUSTATIA,

A QUANTITY of Rum, and old Spirit, beſt Gin in caſes, Muſcovado ſugars, and Coffee, to be diſpoſed of by wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh or produce, by

2 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Anne Arundel county,

I HEREBY forewarn all perſon or perſons whatſoever from taking a tranſfer of, or an aſſignment on, any leaſe or obligation for a leaſe (dated the 8th of Auguſt, 1785,) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north ſide of South river, as ſaid land is my property; and no tranſfer or aſſignment of the ſame, will be conſidered valid, and only involve the purchaſer in law-ſuits, as will appear by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

4X

Annapolis, March 31, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttleworth now holds, on the north ſide of South river, (through a pretended leaſe, or obligation for one, from me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, of Anne-Arundel county; and no tranſfer, or ſale of any obligation, from ſaid Shuttleworth, touching or concerning the premiſes, ſhall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Teſte. ROBERT MOORE.

THE partnerſhip of THOMAS PETERS and Co late proprietors of the Baltimore ſtrong-beer brewery, being diſſolved, the public are hereby adviſed, that the ſaid brewery will hereafter be carried on under the firm of PETERS and CO.

It being the intention of the preſent owners, ſo ſoon as barley can be procured, to carry on the buſineſs in an extenſive and punctual manner, both for ſhipping and home conſumption, great attention will be paid to the quality of the ſtrong and ſmall beer brewed at the ſaid works—but as inconveniencies and loſſes have ariſen from giving credit, thoſe who may favour the company with their orders, will be pleaſed to obſerve, that, in future, no beer will be delivered before the money is paid.

A good price will given for any quantity of barley or hops, delivered at the works.

2 PETERS and CO.

ALL perſons having claims againſt John Roberts, ſometime ſince of Annapolis, are requeſted to ſend them in legally proved to the ſubſcriber, in St. Mary's county; and thoſe in his debt are deſired to pay the ſame immediately, to

GEORGE LEIGH, adminiſtrator of John Roberts.

2

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.